The Slavery Question in the Methodist

Some of our readers may not be informed of the exact complexion of the question which now threatens another division in this church. The General Rule of the Church for more than half a century less condemued "the buying or selling of men, women or children with an intention to enslave them." This is open to as great latitude of construction as the resolutions of political parties on this subject. It may reasonably be claimed that it does not prohibit the buying and selling of those stready enslaved; therefore, that it refers only to the African slave-trade. It has been so construed at the South. The majority of the Committee on Slayery in the General Conference now in session at Buftalo, have reported in favor of amending the rule so that it shall read: "The buy ing selling, or holding of men, women of children with an intention to enslave them." This is intended to prohibit slave-holding except that which may be undertaken for the purpose of emancipation, or that which it may be impossible to get rid of immediately on account of laws in some of the States which prohibit emancipation. The Rule with this amendment would still be liable to different interpretations, but the intent is to preven slave-holding entirely. As there is a ques-tion as to the power of the General Conference to make this amendment, without the concurrence of the Annual Conferences, the action reported by the majority of the Committee is recommendatory only. The report is sustained by a strong argument. The mi-nority of the Committee also made a forcible argument against any change in the Disciline. Thirty members out of forty-seven of the Committee were in favor of the majority

It is difficult to see any good that can be

accomplished by making the Discipline any

more radical against slavery, though it is easy to see that the extent to which it has gone before, gives the radical element an argumentative lever which can hardly be resisted. A Church which "bears testimony against slavery "-to use the language of the Conference, cannot exist at the South. If the Church pits itself squarely against slavery it is the Church that must succumb, while slavery will not be shaken in the least. Therefore the result of its testimony will be that the Church must abandon the field. Can any one point out any good that will be accomplished by that kind of testimony? Before the Methodist Church resolves on a course so momentous in its cousequences, it had better consider well whether it is impregnably founded on that authority which it recognizes as the sufficient rule of faith and practice. It would be taking stand greatly in advance of the practice of the Patriarchs when they were guided by in-atrustions directly from freaven; also in ad-vance of Christ and his Apostles, although servitude, not essentially different from American slavery, was a much more extended domestic relation in the countries in which they preached, than it is in this country. We are aware that the rule of Christ-"All thines vhatsoever ye would that men should do unt you, do ye even so unto them," is quoted against slavery, as well as the law-"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These were the foundation of the argument of the me jority of the committee, but a similar application would abolish all family discipline and the differences of position which are created by wealth and poverty. An unruly child might quote the golden rule against the application of the rod, and a hereditary beggas night arraign the inheritor of wealth for no doing as he would be done by and sharing with him. It certainly is not doing as one would be done by for a man of great wealth to allow his equally worthy brother-man to wear out his life in penury, yet would any religious organization venture to strike such a blow at the foundations of society as this application would be? Its application to slavery is equally fallacious and a perversion If the master does what he believes to be best for the servant, he truly does as he would be done by. The different conditions and capacities of the servants must be taken into the account. We do not give to women the same liberty and rights that men enjoy. It may quite as justly be said that we do not do to them as we would that they should do to us; yet we carry out the injunction of St. Paul that the woman should be subject to the man. A perversion of the rule of Christ, in order to make it abolish slavery, would also abolish parental and conjugal restraint, the divinely-ordained inferiority of women, and even legal penalties.

But, if it is the duty of the Church to bear this testimony, that duty will not be fulfilled by abandoning the field, and bearing their testimony in a safe place, where there is no slavery to testify against. That is not the way the noble army of martyrs bore their testimony. "The seed of the Church" would never have been sown by that kind of cultivation. When the Aposties were commanded not to preach, they replied, "We ought to obey God rather than man;" they did not leave the field and preach from a safe distance, but preached and met the consequences. If it is a Christian duty to bear testimony against slavery, that duty can only be discharged where the evil exists; and surely no Church is going to take the ground that any danger should drive it from its duty.

But the consequences may properly induce serious consideration whether the Church is required to take such a position, and when it is seen that there is no middle ground, and that the testimony must be borne in the presence of the evil, if at all, the consequences may be much assistance in arriving at a wise and scriptural conclusion.

It would be well for the church to consider that, in the first place, neither the religion of the Patriarchs nor of Christ ever arrayed itself against the domestic relations of the people. Both tolerated slavery and polygamy: In the second place, whether vastly more good can not be accomplished by using the influences of religion to meliorate the cruelties which are incident to the entire | severely injuring some of the workmen.

ing the duty of masters, and disciplining unnecessary cruelty and separation of families and violation of charity or of the congugal relations of servants, than morely to fire their anti-slavery gun, and then fall back and abandon the slavery field.

The Trinngular Praying Conflict. We have before alluded to the efforts of the Clergymen who opened the Charleston and ore Conventions with prayer, to carry the irrepressible conflict into heavenly fields, and forestall the divine favor for the ticket of each, and we suggested the importance to the Chicago Convention of securing the services of a man powerful in prayer, in order to give their ticket a fair chance. The claims of the different parties to the special favor of Heaven are now fully presented, although the Charleston Convention failed to present any candidates. The petition of the Chicago Convention is made with a most felicitous ombination of delicacy and significance of language. At the opening of the Convention on the day that the nomination was effected,

it was made as follows:

"We pray thee still to clothe thy servant, the President of this body, with the wisdom and authority requisite for his exalted post, and we entreat thee to bring to a happy result the labors of this body of representatives of the people. O, we entreat thee, that at some future but no distant day the evils which now invest the body politic shall not only have been arrested in its progress, but wholly eradicated from the system. And may the pen of the historian trace an intimate connection between that glorious consummation and the transaction of this Convention."

The Charleston Convention, in its prayer. it was made as follows:

The Charleston Convention, in its prayer, arrogated to itself the only instrumentality through which God was to be permitted to work the salvation of the country. Like the Pharisee it thanked God that it was not as other parties-agitators and stirrers up of sectional strife, and it treated divine intervention just as all parties do Congressiona intervention, as only desirable when it would help their side.

The Baltimore Convention treated God as a Union saver, and prayed as if the word, Union, was the "open sesame" of the beavenly gates. The Chicago Convention, with charming humility, prayed that the evils of the body politic might be eradicated, and that "the pen of the historian may trace an intimate connection between that glorious consummation and the labors of this Convention." This allows as great facility of construction and fulfillment as the platforms of Conventions usually do; for if the ticket there nominated should be defeated, the pen of the historian might trace an intimate connection between that and the eradication of the evils of the body politic; and as the country will probably weather any event of these Conventions, it will be easy enough to trace the fulfillment of that prayer, while the clergyman himself undoubtedly bad a perfect understanding that it meant the election of the Chicago ticket and noth-

ing else. It is gratifying to the well-regulated mind to see the various political parties begin the canvas in the right way; but one prayer for success, and the rest of their zeal spent in noise, confusion and gunpowder, will not look well. Why not continue the campaign in the same laudable way? We suggest this to the Lincoln men who are forming a "Wide-Awake-Club" in this city.

Douglas, in the Senate, is regarded by his friends as the greatest effort of his life: He triumphantly established, by platforms, resolutions, letters and speeches almost innumerable, that the Democratic party has been fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty for the last twelve years. The fact can not be disputed. His success in establishing his great principle as the doctrine of the party, and thus vindicating his Democracy, was not less brilliant than his candor in admitting and reiterating that popular sovereignty-which, being interpreted, is the right of the people of a Territory, the same as a State, to admit or exclude slavery is purely a judicial question. If popular sovereignty is a judicial question, certainly it is not a subject for political platforms or agitation. Of course Mr. Douglas means that popular sovereignty is taken out of politics and henceforth belongs only to the Courts. It cannot be possible that it is seriously intended to keep up a political party and political agitation, and to run a candidate for the Presidency, solely on a doctrine which is entirely a question of law, and which either has been or is to be decided by the Judiciary, and which cannot be agitated either by the people or by Congress without the charge of creating an improper influence on the judgment of the Courts. As Mr. Douglas freely declared his willingness and even anxicty to submit to the decision of the Court on this question, we are assured that he has no intention of using any agitation to bias their decision, and his speech may be regarded as the final withdrawa of any declaration as to the right of the people of the Territories over slavery, from the political arena.

It is probably better so, as good people say when afflicted. The limited faculties of man have never been able to see the way clear for any practical working of popular sovereignty, and it is probable that Mr. Douglas never expected that it would work more than one way. He admits that the Constitution affirms the right of property in slaves, and that the citizens of all the States have the right by the Constitution to take their property into the Territories. Yet neither Douglas nor any sane man will pretend that popular sovereignty or any other sovereignty, or principalities or powers can legislate away rights of property.

We are aware that Mr. Douglas used to draw a parallel between legislation against slavery and against intoxicating liquors, and called it a similar "police regulation;" but, saying nothing of the doubtful constitutionality of the laws confiscating liquors, they are based on the evil nature of liquors and their injury and danger to society; while no sound Democrat will pretend that slavery is an evil, and dangerous to society. Mr. Doug-las does not, for he professes himself indifferent whether the Territories "vote slavery up, or vote it down." Surely he would not feel that way toward any great moral or social evil that required police regulation to

exclude it. Whether Mr. Douglas will continue in trade, after this general and final assignment of his whole capital stock, will be decided at s meeting of his friends in a few weeks at Baltimore. An attempt will be made to subscribe new capital to set him up in business

A new arch in the Cambridge Tunnel on the Central Obio Bailroad, fell last week,

subjection of one race to another, by teach- LATEST BY TELEGRAPH Three Days Later from Europe.

> ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. Sanpy Hone, May 23,—The steamer Persia from Liverpoolon the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th inst., passed this point at noon today.
> The North American arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, and the Arge at Southampton on

the 11th.
Garibaldi's expedition was the only prom Gartoald's expectation was the only prominent topic. There was nothing authentic as to his landing. It is believed the insurrection continued in the interior of Sielly.

There was a panic at Shanghai, and business was suspended, owing to the advance of the rebels.

There was a pasite at Snangus, and ousness was suspended, owing to the advance of the rebels.

Strong opposition was threatened by the Derby party, in the House of Lords, to the repeal of the paper duty.

Lord Woodhouse explained the result of negotiations in Central America. He said the Nicaragua treaty was signed, but not yet ratified. The right of passage over the 1sthmus of Panama had been recognized.

Sir C. Trevellyn, Governor of Madrid, had been recalled in consequence of insubordination, in openly denouncing Mr. Wilson's ladian financial programme. Sir Henry Wood, at present Governor of Ceylon, is spoken of as his successor.

A slight fire occurred on the Prince Albert during her passage to Galway, but it was speedily subdued.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an honorary Coloneley of the Voluntary Rifle Corps formed of civil service employes.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association had held their annual meeting; the prospect is encouraging for an extension of the cotton, producing area.

Dr. Longley, Bishop of Durham, is appointed Arch Bishop of York.

The Bank of France had gained over three million france cash during the month.

It is rumored, but discredited, that France had demanded an explanation from Prussia relative to augmented war estimates.

The Bourse closed flat, rentes 70f. 25c. Nothing of moment relative to the proposed conference.

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Nothing of moment relative to the proposed conference.

It is stated that fifty Savoyards recently attacked a custom-house on the Geneva frontier and shots were interchanged... The Swiss authorities lodged complaint at Turin.

Garibaldi's force, 2,000 strong, embarked at Genoa, on three steamers, at midnight, on the 5th, well provided with arms, ammunition, &c. Nearly 5,000 persons flocked to the beach to bid the "God speed." The enthusiasm of the troops at Genoa was so great that it was necessary to confine them to the barracks to prevent deserting to enroll themselves.

barracks to prevent deserting to enroll themselves.

Garibaidi had sanguine hopes of cutting
out one of the Neapolitan frigates on the
watch for him. Meks Medici, Garibaldi's
Lieutenant, was to start in a few days with
3,000 more volunteers. Garibaldi is said to
have exchanged for gold three million francs
in notes at the Bank of Genos.

It is said the expedition was not to land in
Sicily, but intended to create a diversion in
Calabria. The headquarters of the Sicilian
insurgents were at Cefalu, some fifteen
leagues from Palermo. The royal troops
several times attacked their position unsuecessfully.

several times attacked their position unsuc-ceasfully.

The latest reports are that Garibaldi had landed at Ortessa, in Calabria, and that an insurrectionary movement had taken place in Casabria.

Garibaldi took with him his only son, and George Manin, only son of the illustrious defender of Venice.

M. Von Plener permanently succeeds Baron Bruck as Austrian Minister of Finance.

O'Donnell had returned to Madrid and was received enthusiastically.

It is reported the Russian intrigues in Turkey were strong, and a Russian force was

Turkey were strong, and a Russian force was being concentrated on Pruth. It is rumored that a collision had occurred between the Russians and Chinese on the

The ultimatum of the allies was declared to the Chinese on the 8th of March, and an answer was expected in the course of the

The allies occupy Chussa immediately. British troops are arriving rapidly at India. The Perna left Queenstown on the evening of the 13th, and passed, the same evening, the steamer, Vigo hence for Liverpool, and on the 14th the steamer America for Liverpool. Paris, May 13.—Letters from Genoa state that Col. Medici, a friend of Garibaldi, is forming a second expedition for Sicily, for which six thousand volunteers are already

Great excitement exists at Lombardy, whence nearly all the volunteers have come. but is asserted that the government will be asked to prevent the departure of the expe-

asked to prevent the departure of the expedition.

The Patric asserts that the Neapolitan Government is able to defeat all attacks.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, is expected here on Tuesday.

Rome, Tuesday.—Gen. Lamorcierce continues to concentrate the Papal troops at Tablis. The King of Naples subscribes a million scuddi to the Papal Loan.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

At Calcutta teas were unaltered.

London Money Market.—There was a fair demand at the Bank at the reduced rates, and a brisk inquiry at discount-houses at 424@426. American securities almost entirely nominal. Liverpool Market,-Bigland, Athga & Co

report the week's improvement in Bacon at 3@4s. per cwt.
Richardson, Spence & Co. report the weather favorable to the crops. Flour dull.
Wheat firm. Corn declined 6d.@1s.; mixed 35s.@35-6d.; yellow 35s.@36-6d.; white 37@

Reef in fair demand, at low prices.

Liverpool, May 12.—Cotton—Sales of the week 65,000 bales, including 4,500 to speculators and 9,500 to exporters. Fair qualities are fully ½d. higher, while the quotations show an advance of. ½d. on Orleans and Mobile; the middling and lower qualities are firm, but unchanged; holders offer firmly, but do not press sales. Sales on Friday, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters; market closing firm. Fair Orleans sells at 8d.; middling do. at 6 3-16d.; fair Uplands at 73-d4; middling do. at 6 3-16d.; fair Uplands at 73-d4; middling do. at 6 3-16d. The stock in port is estimated at 1,027,000 bales, including 833,000 American.

Manchester markets firm, but rather quiet. Breadstuffs steady, except corn, which was Reef in fair demand, at low prices.

Breadstuffs steady, except corn, which was ightly lower. Provisions dull and declin-

London, May 12.—Consols closed yesterday at 95@9514 for money, and 95% for accoun The bullion in the Bauk had increase LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, May 13.—Cotton—Sales yester-iay of 8,000 bales. Market closed steady. Breadstuffs quiet but unchanged. Provisions quiet.

London, Saturday Evening.—Consols 9434 695, having declined under the Chinese let-

New York, May 23.—The public sale of tess this morning was juite spirited and well attended. With the exception of a single lot of Congon the entire offer was composed of greens, which sold well at an advance of 16 2c, on the low crades, and a shade advance. 2c. on the low grades, and a shade advance on the better kinds. Hyson brought 35@38c; Young Hyson 49@50½c; Gunpowder 40@ 50½c; Imperial 33½@47c; Hyson Twankay 29@31c; Congou 32½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District met at Greensburg to day and nominated James L. Yeater, of Ripley County, for Congress on the second ballot. The Convention was

Prom Pittsburg.

Privancia, May 23—The General Assembly heard to-day the report of the Commission in regard to the Home Missionary Society. The report occupied two hours in reading. It was clear, full and calm in its presentation of the past history and present relations of the Society.

The report was referred to a Committee of fifteen, to report what action is desirable.

EXXVIOLOGRESS-PIRST SESSION,

Washington, May 23.

SENATE—A message was received from the President in relation to the capture of more negroes off the late of Pines by the U.S. stramer Wyandotte. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes introduced a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary of War, in regard to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of sending an inquiry to the Secretary of War, sending an inquiry to the Secretary of War, mr. Davis contended that it could only be addressed to the President.

Mr. Wilson replied he had put nothing in his speech he was not willing to avow. He reiterated the statement that a Judge in Charleston had greatly perverted the law to shield persons guilty of violating the law against the slave trade.

Mr. Hammond replied that the great mass of the people of South Carolina did not favor the stave trade, and concluded by saying the Senator from Massachusetts and others on that side of the chamber were chartered libertines.

Mr. Davis's Territorial resolutions came up.

Mr. Davis's Territorial resolutions came up.
Mr. Wigfall defended the action of the
Southern seceders at Charleston, and pronounced Douglas politically dead. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Alley, the Senate Pacific Telegraph Bill being under consideration, spoke of the vast importance of such communication between the two oceans, which cannot be effected for years to come except by this measure. He denied that it creates a manually it confers no exclusive

great monopoly. It confers no exclusive privilege, but merely grants rights of way.

A number of gentlemen earnestly sought the floor, amid the usual confusion.

Mr. Colfax said they wanted action and

Mr. Colfax said they wanted action and not speeches.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, thought it unfair that the debate should be confined to the friends of the bill.

Mr. Alley replied that the discussion had been confined mainly to the enemies of the measure during subsequent proceedings.

Mr. Curry rose to a point of order relative to the prevalent disorder; he said it was impossible to understand what was going on. The Speaker succeeded in obtaining comparative quiet. Clark B. Cochrane moved to table the bill, negatived by 80 against 91. Without further action, the House went into Committee of Whole on the state of the Union on Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. The amendment pending was one to strike out the appropriation for an axilliary guard. Mr. Florence caused to be read a resolution of the City Councils in reprobation of the disturbance of the Republican screenade on Saturday.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the last resolution was untrue. There was not a pollessment the recond

resolution was untrue. There was not a po-liceman on the ground.

Mr. Florence remarked that there was but one sentiment in the community in detesta-

ion of the riot.

Mr. Campbell said the disturbance com-nenced at the Washington House. The ioters followed the procession to Eighth-

with all the violence of an organized mob there was not a policeman on the ground. The amendment was agreed to. The committee rose. The House non-con-curred in the amendment requiring official reports to exclude undelivered speeches, but concurred in the amendment striking out the appropriation for the auxilliary guard, and the bill passed.

The House went into the Committee on Coast Survey.

On voting on the amendment it was frequently ascertained that a quorum was not present. Several parliamentary measures were resorted to for the purpose of securing

one.

At seven o'clock the doors were closed to hear the excuses of absentees, some of which were on account of sickness or absence from the city; other reasons were also given, of a commercial character, which excited much erriment. Mr. Bouligny said he had paired off for

Mr. Bouligny said he had paired on for life, and was now on his wedding tour.
Mr. Winslow, it is said, was very assiduous in his attendance upon the Japanese to-day, and therefore it was reasonable to suppose that he was now absent extending national courtesies to the Tycoon. [Laughter.]
Mr. Florence—"is that the same old coon."
Mr. Winslow was not expand.

Mr. Florence—"Is that the sam Mr. Winslow was not excused. Those whose excusals were not se whose excusals were not satisfactory rere fined.
On motion of Mr. Sherman, all further

proceedings on the call were dispensed with. The House again went into Committee of Whole on the Civil Appropriation Bill, and soon thereafter reported it to the House with various amendments. Adjourned. Presbyterian teneral Assembly.

ROCHESTER, May 23.—Afternoon Session.— During the recess a meeting was held with During the recess a meeting was held with regard to the purchase of a church for the denomination in Boston. It was stated necessary to raise \$15,000. A subscription was opened, and several gentlemen became responsible for \$100 each.

Rev. John Dewitt, corresponding delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, made an interesting farewell address to the Assembly.

The Moderator responded in behalf of the Assembly, assuring him they reciprocated the kindly feelings he had expressed.

The memorial of Mrs. Mary Ann Richardson was referred to a special committee.

Dr. Magill, by invitation, spoke on the subject of the Boards. In reply to the remarks of Dr. Thornwell he said he indorsed both the views of Dr. Thornwell and Dr. Hodge; that he had no controversy with Dr. Hodge; that there always had been perfect harmony among the Professors at Princeton, and he believed there would be so long as the present Professors remained.

Professors remained.

Dr. Krebs had the floor at the hour of ad-

The Methodist Conference.

The Methodist Conference.

Buffalo, May 23.—Nineteenth day of the M. E. General Conference.—At an early hour to-day the galleries and that part of the floor of St. James Hall set apart for spectators was densely crowded, mostly by laddes.

At ten o'clock the special order was taken up, which was the consideration of the reports of the Committee on Slavery.

The resolutions presented by the majority were read, and Dr. Kingsley moved the adoption of the first one. He intended to make no argument now for himself and friends. He was willing the subject should go to a vote now without debate. They did not come to debate, neither were they afraid of it. He bore witness to the Christian feeling and harmony which had characterized the discussion of the subject on the committee, and he hoped that the same spirit would continue in the discussion now about to take place.

place.

Rev. Mr. Coombe, of the minority, then took the floor, and proceeded to discuss the report. He was interrupted by the thirty minutes allowed to each member, and was unable to finish his argument.

Mr. Moody, of Cincinnati, followed. His argument was decidedly anti-slavery, denouncing the evil of slavery in the strongest terms, and giving twenty-offe reasons why he was in favor of the majority report.

Mr. Moody was followed by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Maryland. Wilson, of Maryland.

From Washington.

Washington, May 23.—The cattle disease of Massachusetts is attracting attention in Congress, and the House Committee on Agriculture have been directed to inquire into the subject. They sent for the Secretary of the United States Agricultural Society to-day, who gave a succinct history of the disease.

The following naval officers have been appointed a board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to meet on the 1st of June: Captains Lavallette, Wilkes, Blendy, Price and W. R. Taylor.

A course in the school-ship Physicath to the French and Spanish ports and Azores, by the fourth class, is contemplated at an early day.

The principal officers of the Japanese Legation to-day spent several hours at Brady's photograph gallery, witnessing the taking of pictures. BUY YOUR BONNET RIBBONS

Ratification Meeting at Madison, Ind.
Madmon, May 23.—A large and spirited meeting to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, was held here last night. Speeches were made by prominent Republicans.

Gullford's Hematogenic Syrup. THE ONLY CURE POR CONSUMP-tion and official desilers. We have

than eight million dollars, and twenty miles shorter than any other route now in existence through Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty miles shorter than by any route through the State of New York, therefore:

"Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to lay these facts before capitalists and others who are interested in this great thoroughfure of trade, and inviting their aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise."

The committee appointed consists of Thos. Shriver, Isaac Hughes, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Neilson Reilly.

Pittsburg, May 23—M.—River twelve feet six inches by the pier-mark, and at a stand. Weather clear and warm. Pittsburg, May 23—P. M.—The river is unchanged since noon. The weather is clear New York, May 23.—The body of a man with clothing mark "C. Burr," and supposed to be that of Capt. Burr of the oyster sloop E. A. Johnson, was found last night in East

Sr. Louis, May 23.—The International Hotel at Weston, Mo., was burned on Saturday. Loss \$21,000 insured for \$6,000. The building was unoccupied. It was the work of an incendiary.

From New Mexico.
INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 23.—The Santa Fe mail arrived to-day. The troops are making active preparations to punish the Kiowa Indians. No Indians were seen by the mail

HUMBOLDT ON THE LIFE OF STRAUBS.-Of 'Strauss's Life of the Savior," Humboldt

One learns from it not only what he does

One learns from it not only what he does not believe, which is less new to me, but rather what kind of things have been believed and taught by those black coats (parsons) who know how to enslave mankind anew, yea, who are putting on the armor of their former adversaries.

What displeases me very much in Strauss is his frivolous manner of speaking of natural sciences, which makes him accept without besitation the formation of organism from inorganisms, and which enables him to easily believe in the origin of man as springing from the primitive sod of Chaldea. That he seems to think very little of the blue regions on the other side of the grave I might cheerfully forgive him; the more so, as we are the fully forgive him; the more so, as we are the more agreeably and willingly surprised when we expect little.

More Mystery in the Jersey City Murder,—Mrs. Ada Richardson, about whom
there has been so much talk, in connection
with the dead body found in the water at
Jersey City several weeks ago, is now in
New York. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that several of the prominent
marks which were represented to be on Mrs.
Richardson's face are not to be found now.
Her ears are not slit, and there are no bunions on her feet, nor has she a thick nail on
one of her toes, although it was positively
stated on the Coroner's inquest that these
marks were there. It is thought by many
that there was an ulterior design in the identification of the body in Jersey City as Mrs.
Richardson's, and the further investigation
that is on foot may possibly reveal a very interesting state of facts.

A CHILD KILLED BY Too-STRONG MEDICINE.
A little child of Mr. McCusker, of Dundas, C.
W., died on Monday from the effect of swal-lowing an ounce of powerful medicine in-tended for her mother, which a careless nurse had left standing on a shelf.

HOME INTEREST. BE CARPENTER'S twenty-five-cent Pictures, in

cases, at No. 20 Fifth-street. ture, in case, at Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-street. If Piercuzs for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, Ninth and Main.

Be A. A. Eyszen, Clocks, Watches and Jewelr; 66 APPLEGATE's mammoth Ambrotype Depot i

at Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Fifth-street, commer Fifth and Main. OF EXCREMENT PICTURES.-Go to J. P. BALL'S ture. Satisfaction al vays given.

BART PICTURES. - Mothers should by seans take their infants to Messrs. BALL & TROMAS No. 120 West Fourth-street, and have their like

WINCHESTER SHIETS.—Gentlemen can o tain these fashionable Shirts at Ralph McCracc EN's, No. 19 West Fourth-street. For cheap fancy cases, filled with beautifu

Pictures, go to Cowan's, No. 22 West Fifth-street You will get them cheaper than in any other galler, in the city. A list of prices can be seen at the door [apl8-tf] 88" If you want a good Picture, call at the sout

west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue. Pictures taken and put in nice gill frames for twenty-five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the babies—you are sure to get a good likeness. ME FARS! PARS! FARS!-ELEGANT FARS.-Ju

received by express and steamer, direct from Paris, a line of beautiful Fans, new styles, richest in ma-terial, most chaste and elegant in finish. Opera and Bridal Fans; Broad Fan, white; red, blue and pink slik; Silvered, spangled, embroidered slik; Sandal-wood, broad slik, all colo

Card-cases, carved and plain pearl shell; rie-monuaies, with chain, leather, silver, velve Stereoscopes and Views; Steel Bracelets and Brooches; Steel Buckles and Slides

Coral Necklaces and Ties; Dress Garters,
JOHN D. PARK, my21-lawdwTh N. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut

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West Sixth-atreet, between face
and kim, inserts Artificial Teeth in all the
different styles now practiced. Persons in
want of Teeth can have their wishes fully met at
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PATENT ENAMELED SHIRT COLLARS For sale at MASON'S HAT-STORE, 42 Fifth-street, near Walnut.

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SUIRE, RURSTRIN & CO.,
my25 awoth*

Cor. Fourth and Vine

MRS. BURLEIGH. M. D. WILL lecture on by Important Secret for Nativell Ladies, at Room 27, Fike's Opera-house, SAT. UEDAY, May 28, at 4 o clock F. M. Mrs. Burleigh has brought from Surope, remedies for founds diseases which give positive and immediate relief. [my34-6]

THE FIFTH PRESENTERIA

WILL BE THE SCHOOL FIGUR

WAY E. instead of Farly Grove, the steamboat on
saxed for that day and place having been destroys
saxed for that day and place having been destroys
to the fact atterns and no other being available for
the day. The achorais will meet at the school-groot
the day. The achorais will meet at the school-groot
at 70 closed A. El. my24-a*

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON
CINCIPNAT BYREET RAIL
BOAR COMPANY, CINCIPNAT BYREET RAIL
BOAR COMPANY, CINCIPNAT
MAY 19, 1860,—The Care of
this Company will leave the corper of Foirth and
Vine-street, for the junction of Freeman-street and
Central-avenus (or Hamilton-road), every six minties, commencing at 6.4 M., and continuing until
10 P. M. and thereafter every fifteen with the street,
between Freeman and Lime-streets, minth-street,
between Freeman and Lime-streets,
Ninth soir Preeman-street, for make the circuit by
Ninth soir Preeman-street, from the corner of
Fourth and Vine, to say point west of Mound, on
Ninth-street, for one FARE, or from any point seath of
Ninth on Seventh-street, to the corner of Fourth
and Vine, for one FARE, or from any point seath of
Ninth, on Seventh-street, to the corner of Fourth
and Vine, for one FARE, or from the corner
ARE, or from the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
point on Linn-street, north of Liberty, for one FARE,
or from Freedman-street, at any point anorth of Liberty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
point of Linn-street, and point north of Liberty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
point of Linn-street, and point north of Liberty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
point of Linn-street, and point north of Liberty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine-streets, for
one FARE

DYSO-SM

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMATCLATION VEGETABLE COSMATCLATION opens the pures of the
skim, and skiws that to pass off in insensible persecond of the skim, and skiws that to pass off in insensible pertage of the skim, and skim the skim of the skim, and
he surface. It is the great skim-purifier of the age,
Nearly twelve years' experience has proved that punples and other eruptions of the face, tetter, salirhoum, ring-worm, craipelas, and every other itching and other irritating disease of the skim, are relieved by a single application of this great remedy,
and in a short time effectually cared. Price 50 cents.

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P. W. STRADER, my19-41

General Ticket Agent.

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A TROTTING RACE WILL COME OFF on FRIDAY, May 25, for a proprietor's purse of \$100. Mile heats; best 3 in 5. 3100. Mile heats; best 3 in 5.

OWERS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs & Medicines. S. E. Cor. Fourth and Main,

Keep constantly for sale a full supply of every arti cle in their line, including all the ECLECTIC PREPARATIONS

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Straw Goods and Flowers Is now complete, and will be offered at large discount off of early prices. Our own Manufactured Goods in Mantillas, Dusters, Silk Bonnets, &c. ARE WORTHY ATTENTION. Also, White Goods and Embreideries

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Black Lace Mantillas. Black Lace Points, Black Lace Square Shawls Black Lace Burnous, Black Silk Mantillas, Black Silk Basques.

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FARR-30 CENTS OUT AND BACK.
For tickets, apply at the Sixth street Depot Ticket Office. [my22-e] D. McLAREN, Sup't.

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